

The Stillwater Messenger.

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THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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DR. DE MONTREVILLE,

DENTIST

STILLWATER, MINN.

On Monday and Tuesday of each week, Dr. De Montreville will attend at his office professionally.

May 26, 1861.—37-46.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office in Holcomb's new stone building (up stairs), Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota. Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

Wm. M. McCLUER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office in Carey's Block, Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. THOMPSON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office in Carey's Block, Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

S. S. MURDOCK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Stillwater, Minnesota. Collections made, and remittances promptly returned.

L. E. COCHRAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

WM. F. MASON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 4 Rogers Block, 3d street, above the Bridge, SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

The only Wholesale Hat House in the State.

M. E. AMES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

St. Paul, Minnesota. Strict attention will be paid to business of his profession in all parts of the State.

VAN VORHES,

GENERAL LAND AGENT.

Will select land for Emigrants, locate Land Warrants, and secure pre-emption claims, and attend to all business connected with a General Land Agency. Office opposite the Post Office.

M. S. WILLARD,

FURNITURE DEALER.

Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

LEGANT, Medium and Plain Household Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

C. CARLI,

BANKER AND BROKER.

Exchange on New York, St. Louis, E. bought and sold.

Collections made promptly, remitted less current rate of exchange.

RUDOLPH LEHMICKE,

Attorney at Law.

Office in Holcomb's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

WEBSTER & BROTHER,

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE

AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.

(Painting, Graining, Marbling, and Paper-Hanging). Shop on Second Street South of Chestnut, Stillwater, March 22, 1859.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

and General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota. Stillwater, April 30, 1861.

Howe's Standard Scales.

FOR SALE BY

Vanderborn, Dickerson & Co.

No. 129 & 201 Randolph street, Chicago. Weigh out of level No. 1000 lbs. or less. Accuracy guaranteed on all scales.

Exchange, Banking and Collection

OFFICE OF

DARLING & SCHEFFER,

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

Dealers in Exchange, Gold, and Uncurrent Money.

Drafts for sale on the Eastern Cities and Europe.

KEYS & DARLING. (CHARLES SCHEFFER, Prop.)

Nov. 22, 1858.

TURPENTINE.

Obesephan ever offered in this market.

H. M. CRANDALL.

Opposite Steamboat Landing,

MAIN STREET,

STILLWATER, MINN.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS,

PAINTS, OILS,

Dye stuffs, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol,

CAMPENE,

Coal Oil,

AND

Burning Fluid,

Fine Toilet Soap, Hair & Tooth Brushes,

AND PERFUMERY.

Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder

Braces, Patent Medicines,

FANCY GOODS,

PURE

WINES AND LIQUORS.

For Medical Uses.

All carefully selected and warranted genuine.

at prices to suit the times for cash only.

WINTER STOCK OF

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!!

J. SCHUPP,

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS Spring

Stock of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!!

Which is one of the most complete stocks ever

offered in this market, embracing among other

articles,

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, FLOUR, BUTTER,

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE, NATURAL PRESERVES,

PIE FRUIT, JELLIES,

GREEN AND DRY FRUIT, SARDINES, CANS

AND CURED MEATS, &c., &c.

Together with a choice lot of

Tobacco and Cigars!

He constantly keeps on hand a large assortment

of Confectionaries, Toys, &c., together with

almost every article to be found in a general

GROCERY & PROVISION ESTABLISHMENT,

which will be sold at the lowest possible figure

for CASH!

Thankful for the very liberal patronage here

before received, he invites his friends to call and

Examine his Stock.

Store in Nelson's Building,

MAIN STREET.

311555-7-6m

HENRY WESTING. LOUIS TORINUS.

WILL YOU CALL UPON

YOUR NEW FRIENDS,

WESTING & TORINUS!!

WHO HAVE JUST

opened at the store formerly occupied by

A. Eldridge, opposite the

MESSENGER OFFICE.

An entirely new, large and well selected stock

of GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE,

QUEENSLAND, DRY GOODS, &c., &c.

We intend to keep on hand at all times the

very best articles of Groceries, Provisions,

Country Produce, &c., that can be found in

market, and will

SELL AS CHEAP

As any other house in the city.

Particular attention is called to their stock of

EXTRA FLOUR!

Which is warranted good or no sale.

Stillwater, July 10, 1860.—43-ly

NOTICE,

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the

The Messenger.

Saturday, --- March 1, 1862.

"The close grapple and sharp steel of

loyal and patriotic soldiers must always

put rebels and traitors to flight!"—SECRETARY STANTON, TO THE SOLDIERS.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Minnesota First.

CAMP STONE, Feb. 18, 1862.

Friend Van Vorhes:

I have another question

to ask—one that is often asked here—

and that is, 'What are Chaplains for?'

I shall not attempt to answer the question,

but shall make some plain statements

concerning our Chaplain. In so doing I

shall be brief, and shall say nothing I

cannot prove. Mr. Neill has never visited

any tent in this regiment, (except the ones used for hospital

purposes, and those occupied by officers,) with

two exceptions. He once visited one of the

tents in company B to borrow a newspaper—the only one which came in that

mail, of a late date. Afterwards he went to one

of the tents in another company, for the same purpose. These

are the only two instances in which he has been

seen inside the company limits. He refused to visit

a sick man in the hospital, (when requested to do so by the

Hospital Steward,) the evening before his death, on the ground that he had called

on him a week or two before and the man did not wish any spiritual consolation.

'At the time this request was made, Mr. Neill was within ten feet of the

hospital. Another remark and I am done. I have made an extended enquiry (in nearly every

company) and have not found a single man to whom the Chaplain ever spoke upon a religious

subject. You and your readers can draw your own conclusions—these things are so. It is

wonderful that so many here should express grave doubts as to the man? He may be a very proper person

for the past of an aristocratic church, but then he gets among the 'machines of the army,' or, as he would

term it, 'the common rabble,' he is 'out of his element.'

During the past week we have had good news in abundance. The Ancon-
da is getting its back up, and this of course

is the tail in its mouth, and 'hug' and my word for it, Jeff Davis will not be able to

ever notice how near the Confederate Capital is the Dismal Swamp? On the receipt of each batch of good

news, our artillerymen at the Ferry fire a National salute of thirty-four guns, and as it is a sin to see so much powder going

to waste, they put shells in their pieces, and point them towards the rebel embankments—a very careless proceeding, and one not appreciated by the rebels; you ought to see them run.

The 'Q. D.' association still maintains its secrecy. Every day develops some new feature connected therewith, but nobody is any wiser than before. One of the other day, if he would find out

what the order was, or where and when they met. Curiosity was not appeased in the least by a perusal of the following card, which was posted on various tents the other night—by whom no one knows, probably by some Q. D.:

I O Q D.

(I. A. ORG. N. A. M.) meets at (72, WOOD, IEN.)

THE SWAMP.

(AMADE) —on— (S. EPL, 6)

SS—XXIV—F—1862

(A. A. E. L. S. C. B.) —on— (MISS, ICK)

1, 0, 4, 13, 5, 7, 91, 16, X, L, Q. D.

By order of

H—R. W. Q. D.

Now, Van, what does that all mean? It has been discovered here that the letters

in parenthesis and brackets form words, and that those words are Gorman, Downie, Adams, Pell, Leach and Mes-

sick; but how shall we translate the remainder? The Swamp has been watched night after night, but no meeting has been observed. It is evidently a 'big thing,' but 'I don't see it.'

The recruits brought on here some time since by Lieut. Hammond have been assigned to companies C, D and K, and are fast becoming versed in camp

duties—standing guard, abuse, etc. Soldiers are given the 'Go by.' The recruits came up from Washington on the canal, and arriving at the Ferry naturally

expected a soldier's welcome. They got it—company H was on picket at the

time, and as those on the canal boat came within hearing distance our boys

shouted, 'sold,' 'more victims,' 'you'll rue it,' 'fools,' etc. The consequence

was the recruits arrived in camp with wonderfully wo-begone countenances,

and many of them did wish themselves home. They see the joke now.

Charley Robinson, a chap that 'draws pictures,' has arrived here from Minneapolis, and opened a 'likeness shop,' near the camp. He is a first-rate fellow, and takes a good picture. When the girls

get pictures of their 'fellows' now, they will know they are good because they are taken by a Minnesota artist. Capt. Pell

of company I, is having his company taken in groups, 'for future reference.'

Since Stone's arrest, the command of this Division has fallen upon Gen. Gorman, he being the senior officer here.

The other evening on Dress Parade, Gen. Sedgwick, from Heintzelman's Division, was announced as Stone's successor.

It was at one time intended to present Gen. Dana with a splendid outfit—the joint gift of officers and men, but it was given up. Would you know the reason? It was because a Lieutenant of company K felt it 'beneath his dignity' to put his name to 'the same subscription paper with a private.' You will not be surprised to know that there is not a man in the regiment who is not the Lieutenant's superior in every thing except rank. He evidently thinks 'shoulder straps make the man'—it does in his case.

The presents for Gen. Dana have arrived, and those who have seen them report that they are splendid, and reflect credit upon Quartermaster Leach's taste. The General is in Washington—when he returns the presentation will take place.

An order has been issued at Washington to the army to drill at the bayonet exercise. This looks as though blood was anticipated in this section in the spring. The First Minnesota is getting along finely at this peculiar drill.

Col. Miller is yet very feeble, and gets around only with the aid of a stick. I fear he will have to visit Minnesota before he gets well again.

The farmers hereabouts expect to commence plowing in a few days more.

Whether we are to get out of their way is not yet decided.

Every day deserters come across the river from Secession. Contrabands also occasionally make their appearance.

Dr. Le Blond, whose arrival I failed to notice, is making himself very popular with the sick. Our 'physical force' will do to keep now.

'Private,' the well known correspondent of the Pioneer, is around again. He has been sick in the Hospital with erysipelas. He is an A. N. 1 'Brick.'

The passage of an act by Congress, making Treasury notes a legal tender, gives great satisfaction here. All we want now is a few more notes.

There are only five or six sick in the hospital—one case doubtful.

The mud is as bad as ever—hope it will soon 'dry up.' As example is better than precept, I subscribe myself

RAISINS.

Blunders of the Rebellion.

The Herald says the Richmond Religious Herald (Baptist), in an article on the Southern Rebellion, declares that the responsible parties in its management have made at least eight great blunders, and enumerates them as follows:

1. In firing on Fort Sumter.

2. In believing there would be a divided North and an apathetic federal government.

3. In believing they would have the hearty sympathies of Europe.

4. In believing that the bonds of their Confederacy would readily be taken in Europe.

5. In believing that the military power of the North would be directed in a crusade against slavery rather than employed for the overthrow of treason and the establishment of the Union and the Constitution.

6. In believing that northern courage and physique were no match for southern, or that in battle, one Southerner equalled five Yankees.

7. In believing the flag of the cotton oligarchy would wave above the Capital at Washington, and the roll of slaves be called on Bunker Hill.

8. In believing that the fancied omnipotence of cotton would dominate the commerce of the world.

The first paper taken by the officers out of the pocket-book of 'the special representative of the N. Y. Herald,' now in Fort McHenry, was a pass, signed by Dr. Ives at all hours to the War Department, signed 'George B. McClellan.'

Fighting at Fort Donelson.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat gives a graphic description of the fight on Saturday which compelled the rebels to sue for terms on Sunday morning. We make room for reference to two of our western brigades:

Gen. Smith is, emphatically, a fighting man, and as may be imagined, the events of the morning had tended to decrease in no measure his pugnacity.

When he received his long desired orders for an assault on the enemy's works, his eyes glistened with a fire which, could it have been seen by his maligners, would have left them in no doubt as to his private feelings in regard to the present contest.

All the arrangements were complete by 3 o'clock, and his column was put in motion soon after. The force under his command was as follows:

Col. Cook's Brigade—Seventh Illinois, Fifteenth Mo., Twelfth Iowa, Thirteenth Missouri, Fifty-second Indiana.

Col. Lamm's Brigade—Second Iowa, Seventh Iowa, Fourteenth Iowa, Twenty-fifth Indiana, Fifty-sixth Indiana.

Under cover of Capt. Stone's Missouri battery, this force began to assault.

It was a formidable undertaking, advanced by the enemy's works, and the force was under a less brave and skillful command than Gen. Smith, might have proved a disastrous failure.

The hills at this point are among the most precipitous of those upon which the enemy were posted. Selecting the Second and Seventh Iowa, and the Fifty-second Indiana for the storming party, Gen. Smith detached the main portion of his division to the right, and having succeeded in engaging the attention of the enemy at this point, himself headed the storming party and advanced upon the works from his extreme left. It was a most magnificent sight. Unopposed by the perfect storm of bullets which rained about him, the General on horseback, and with his hat on the point of his sword, preceded his troops, and inspired them with a furor there was no withstanding.

Steadily, with unbroken line, the gallant Haywards and Lockmans advanced. The enemy

The Progress of Events.

No great battles have taken place since our last, yet the work of subduing the rebellion has progressed with energy and good results during the past week. Nashville was occupied by our troops as we announced in our last, without opposition, the rebels leaving 1800 of their sick behind, and a healthy Union sentiment is being developed among the people. Gen. Buell was not satisfied with merely occupying Nashville, but pursued the retreating rebels, and yesterday's accounts state that he had them surrounded at Murfreesboro, thirty miles south of Nashville, and had demanded an unconditional surrender. This statement needs confirmation.

Before leaving Nashville, Gov. Harris destroyed all the bridges and burned all the steamboats lying at the city except one which made its escape. The city was fired by the rebel troops, but the flames were extinguished by the citizens. These outrages have greatly strengthened the Union feeling among the people.

Reports are yet conflicting with reference to the evacuation of Columbus.

Gen. Banks' division, on the Potomac, is in motion. On Wednesday they took possession of Harper's Ferry and the surrounding Heights without opposition. A strong force was also pushed on to Charleston, the place where John Brown was executed, and will be held against any opposing force. The Baltimore and Ohio road will now be repaired and held, with a view, perhaps, to speedy and more important events.

Shameful Business.

Some people have a moral, constitutional and a natural right to be mean;—the right seems peculiar to some members of our Legislature, on the principle, perhaps, that "some almighty mean get office out west;"—but that right does not carry with it the further right to injure honest and honorable men. The truth of our proposition has been illustrated by the course of a number of members of our Legislature during the past few weeks.

It is well known throughout the State that after the commencement of the present rebellion, it became necessary for our State, in common with all the other loyal States, to assume or advance means for the collection and support of our soldiers previous to being mustered into the United States service. In every loyal State, we believe, the Legislatures were convened in extra session. To have resorted to this course in Minnesota, would have involved the State in an expenditure of from twenty to thirty thousand dollars. Besides this, it would have involved delay at a time when the most dispatch was necessary in order to get our soldiers into the field. In view of the extraordinary circumstances and emergencies, Gov. Ramsey, upon consultation with citizens and State officers, concluded, if he never did before, to take some responsibility and thus obviate a heavy and unnecessary expenditure, trusting to the patriotism and honesty of the Legislature to legalize the acts done in the absence of legislation. Not doubting the patriotism of the people or the Legislature, after a free interchange of sentiment with the people, Mr. Scheffer, the State Treasurer, advanced over five thousand dollars, trusting to the prompt reimbursement by the Legislature. In his message, the Governor called attention to the subject, but was perhaps unfortunate in conveying the idea that the Treasurer had advanced the sum from his private means, whereas he merely advanced orders upon the Treasury—assuming what would have been an unwarranted license under ordinary circumstances, but a wise and justifiable one under the extraordinary circumstances of the times—the sole object being economy for the people and expedition in a momentous crisis.

The people understood the matter and applauded the promptness and patriotism of Mr. Scheffer, and members of the Legislature understood it and likewise approved the policy of the State Government. Mr. Scheffer presented his bill of items. It was referred to a special committee, examined and reported upon favorably. The Ways and Means committee regarded the claim a proper one, and made provision for its payment. But for weeks the bill passed from House to House, and was referred and re-referred, amended and bandied about from committee to committee, and during its perambulations hints were thrown out that there was something wrong connected with it—and all for the purpose of keeping the matter in a shape where members would be afforded an opportunity to abuse the Governor, not because they disapproved his course, but for the reason that in his message he treated the matter as an advance made by the Treasurer from his private funds instead of

employing the credit of the State. In one sense it might be regarded in such light; for, if the Legislature had failed to cover the expenditure by appropriation, Mr. Scheffer would have been compelled to reimburse the State, for which he and his sureties are responsible for fifty times the amount.

We have no objection to members or others pitching into Gov. Ramsey on all proper occasions; but we do object, and the people will object, to their whipping the Governor over Mr. Scheffer's shoulders—to their injuring the reputation of an honorable man in the performance of a patriotic duty which they all say was right under the circumstances, and executed with the utmost fidelity, merely because the occasion furnished an opportunity to flagellate the Governor. We deem it to say this much in vindication of Mr. Scheffer, whose integrity can not be impeached.

Gen. McClellan and Fort Donelson.

The New York Times says General McClellan sat by the telegraph operator at his headquarters on Sunday, the day of the surrender of Donelson; Gen. Buell did the same at Louisville, and Gen. Halleck at St. Louis; and the circuit here made complete between the three, they conversed uninterruptedly for hours on the pending battle at Fort Donelson, and made all the orders and dispositions of forces to perfect the victory and pursue the broken enemy. The battle was fought, we may say, almost under the eye of Gen. McClellan. So remarkable an achievement has seldom adorned science.

It is our impression that the battle was fought more immediately "under the eye" of Gen. Grant. We would not detract an iota from the credit due Gen. McClellan, but when it is known that official sources that the surrender was made to Gen. Grant at seven o'clock on Sunday morning, we cannot conceive how the three Generals "made all the orders and dispositions of forces to perfect the victory and pursue the broken enemy for hours," when the enemy had been whipped and surrendered to Gen. Grant long before the three Generals were "smelling the battle air off." We don't believe that Gen. McClellan will consent that his over-ardent admirers shall pluck the well-earned laurels from the brow of another to place upon his own. It ain't soldierly, and McClellan is a good soldier.

Gen. Grant.

The appointment and unanimous confirmation of Ulysses S. Grant as a Major General, was a deserved recognition of the military services of the hero of Fort Donelson. Gen. Grant is a native of Ohio, and is about thirty-eight years of age—was appointed a cadet at West Point in 1850—graduated in 1854—served with distinction in the Mexican war—was promoted to the rank of captain for meritorious services—and in 1854 resigned—since which period he has resided in Galena, Ill., where he was engaged in the mercantile business. At the outbreak of the rebellion, he was elected colonel of an Illinois regiment, and soon afterwards was appointed a Brigadier General.

Our Representation in Congress.

Representative Aldrich has telegraphed Gov. Ramsey that a law passed Congress on the 26th, allowing Minnesota her present representation, (two members.) Under the new apportionment, we have more than enough population for one, but not sufficient for two members. In view of our rapidly increasing population, and the certainty that at the next census we will be entitled to "one or five members, Congress has very properly awarded us two members during the coming decade. Much credit is due our delegation for the energy with which this claim was presented. The Legislature will undoubtedly divide the State into Congressional districts before the adjournment, as our Congressional election will take place previous to the next annual session.

Gen. Gorman.—Whatever may be said against Gen. Gorman by enemies or others, all will give him credit for doing a good work immediately after the arrest of Gen. Stone, which event gave Gen. Gorman temporary command at Camp Stone. Our letters state that Gen. G. at once proceeded to shell the rebels away from an earthwork they had for months been throwing up on the opposite side of the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry, which Stone had permitted to proceed unopposed. He also arrested a well known rebel spy whom Gen. Stone had befriended, and played snuff generally with Stone's rebel coveys in the vicinity of Edwards' Ferry. These evidences of Gen. Gorman's activity may improve his prospects for confirmation as Major General. We hope it may be so.

Bets have been made in Chicago that regular mail packets will be running to Memphis by the 1st of July. This shows how the tide of popular belief is setting.

Where the Rebellion Originated.

This is a question we do not wish to discuss now—the time for such discussion should have passed long ago—but occasionally we hear some loud-voiced demagogue, destitute of every principle except that of fault-finding or fear, endeavoring to shoulder the present rebellion upon "Wide-Awakes," "Abolitionists," "Freedom Shirkers," &c. This class is becoming small, yet we have them amongst us, for the simple reason that the fool-killer has not yet passed by in this vicinity. To this class of blockheads and traitors at heart, we commend a single passage from the speech of Senator McDougal of California, a life-long Democrat who has been deep in the secret councils of the party, believing it will do them spiritual good. The occasion of the speech was upon the question of expelling the traitor Bright. Mr. McDougal said:

"We were at war, at least in 1832. There had been a continual organized war against the principles of constitutional government. He contended that a regular plan had existed to bring about Secession. It was well known to the Democrats, and known to him (McDougal). As a Democrat, the Senator from Indiana must have known the fact of being so long planned. It was actually inaugurated before the letter was written to Davis, and he (McDougal) could consider that letter in no other light than an act of treason. A Senator of the United States who, knowing all the facts, could write such a letter, was not fit to remain in the councils of the nation."

"As a Democrat, the Senator from Indiana (Bright) must have known of the fact of being so long planned." Of course he knew it! All the Democrats knew it who were in the secret councils of the controlling element of the party, and those who yet stand aloof (few in number, thank Heaven!) from the support of the Government, are the class who now either give a cold shoulder to the government or who secretly sympathize with the rebels. In like manner, glorious old Andy Johnson administered a thrilling rebuke to Bright and the quasi-secessionists of the North. Hear him, and then see where you stand, you white-livered traitors:

Was there a vote or a speech of the Senator (Bright) expressing sympathy with the Constitution and the Union? When a year ago (Johnson) stood alone on that side of the Chamber, fighting the battle of the Union, his Senator forgotten the very conspirators gathered around him, with scowls, frowns and sneers. If the Senator has (Johnson) had not, Was there one glance of approval from the Senator from Indiana? (Johnson) would have been glad to sympathize with one who had been so long in the public service, but the Senator was as cold as an iceberg, and he (Johnson) saw left alone upon that side of the Chamber, with the line strictly drawn between those fighting for the Union and those against it."

He stood alone upon the Democratic side of the Chamber in defence of the Union! What a commentary is that upon the character of the leaders and engineers of the old Democratic party! And where was Senator Rice? Amongst that "bevy of conspirators" gathered around the brave old Senator from Tennessee, "with scowls, frowns and sneers!"

The Occupation of Nashville.

The telegraph has been remarkably chary of any particulars attending the occupation of Nashville. We were only informed that Gen. Buell was there with ten thousand men, and that the enemy had retreated to Murfreesboro. We find in the Chicago papers the following items:

The advance of Buell's army entered Nashville on Sunday morning, one week after the capture of Fort Donelson. Ten thousand troops formed the advance, and the federal flag was waving from the cupola of the State house before noon.

The rebel troops had fled upon the outbreak of our troops, not one remained in Nashville.

Johnson's army, twenty thousand strong, immediately retreated to Murfreesboro, thirty-five miles distant from Nashville, taking with them their stores and camp equipment.

Before retreating the rebel troops burned the railroad bridge, and the wire bridge at Nashville, in front of an excellent and strong structure. So great was their alarm and precipitate flight, that much rebel artillery was piled on the railroad bridge and with it consumed.

The inhabitants of Nashville also participated of the alarm and hastened to place themselves at as great a distance from the town as possible, men, women and children left it by thousands, and when our troops entered the town it was half depopulated.

The report which has been transmitted concerning the eleventh hour repentance of Governor Harris is without foundation and false in every particular. So far from having been a Unionist and called in the Tennessee troops and commanded them to lay down their arms, the frightened Governor, with all of his State officers left Nashville with the rebel army.

Gen. Pillow fled from Fort Donelson to Clarksville, and destroyed what property he could as he went up the river. Not a county or railroad bridge escaped his vandalism. A valuable wire bridge near Nashville had the same fate, being burned by Pillow's orders.

Finding he could do nothing at Nashville, Pillow destroyed all the military stores which were there, and carried off.

His ruffian followers, having had indulged in them a destructive spirit by his example, commenced to burn Nashville. Thousands of the citizens appealed to Gen. Pillow to stop the outrages, and it was with the greatest exertions he could restrain the Texans from destroying the city.

It was probably through fear of being assassinated by some of the citizens that Pillow was induced to interfere, as he has on every occasion where courage was needed, thus far during the war, proved himself an arrant coward.

The Former Course is Preferable.

We like the style of Secretary Stanton. He has gone to work, as head of the War Department, like an earnest man. Complaint having been made by Gen. Landor of the misconduct of an officer under his command, and the matter referred to the Secretary of War, the following instructions were given. There is no red tape about this order:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 13, 1862. If General Landor is satisfied that Colonel Andrew was guilty of cowardice or misbehavior before the enemy, he may be tried on the spot, and if found guilty, the sentence of death may be executed on the spot, or he may be cashiered by his commanding General at the head of his regiment. The former course is recommended as the preferable one. General Landor is in an office, exhibited on the field of battle should receive the swift punishment of death.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

That's the style! If the fellow is a coward or a traitor, "he may be tried on the spot, or he may be cashiered. The former course is recommended as the preferable one." A short horse is soon curbed, and that is the way to close the war.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

We have taken great pains in securing regular correspondence from all the Minnesota regiments, together with other regiments in which many of our readers are locally interested. In fact, the MESSENGER is acknowledged to have the most extensive army correspondence, and the ablest writers of any weekly paper in the State; yet, owing to the bad management of our mails—or, rather, owing to the fight going on between rival contractors as to who shall carry the Stillwater mails from Sparta—much of our correspondence is rendered unavailing, owing to the delay in reaching us. We received yesterday a lengthy communication from our excellent correspondent, "M." of the third regiment, mailed at Belmont, Ky., on the 10th of February—just twenty-two days making its pilgrimage—which should have been received within six or eight days. Of course, the news has been anticipated by those papers on the route of "Barbark's line," and we are compelled to omit its publication. We hope, however, our correspondent will continue to write, as occasionally, by accident, his letters come through on time. We make a single extract.

I learn by private letters and from other sources, that many of our friends at home are getting impatient at the slow progress, (as they call it) of the war; but they do not understand it, living as they do so far away from the stirring scenes that are now being enacted in this and other States. They are not qualified to judge whether these things should go on more rapidly or not. I believe that the great plan, that has been so many days, weeks, and even months in being completed, has at last been brought to perfection, and the wheel set in motion, rolling steadily on, guided by brave and competent men, and with true and noble guides, and brave men to execute, before many months the old "Ship of State" will soon be righted and sail triumphant on the national sea. No one unacquainted with the movements of an army can form any definite idea of the immense amount of time, labor and material that is required to move any considerable distance. The labor to be performed, combined with the condition of the country at this season of the year, render it almost an impossibility to advance at all; but the mighty folds of the anvil are winding around the scorpion rebellion, and each day the coils are tightening.

"More but slow," and before many months, and I might say, weeks, have passed away, the news will whirl around the electric wire, throughout the whole north that the scheme has succeeded—the last note of rebellion broken. The plot is so well, so deeply laid, that I believe nothing but supernatural aid can rescue the traitors from the doom that awaits them, and the time is soon coming when Secession will be mentioned "among the things that were."

Perhaps I am putting on too bright an aspect in this hour of peril, but from what I can see and hear, (allowing myself to be the judge), I have not overdone the picture. The rebel Surgeon that passed here with the bodies of Zollicoffer and Peyton, remarked he thought peace would be declared at the end of sixty days. The tone of the Southern press is desponding, almost universally; and today, could they have the privilege, nearly one half of the rebel soldiers would lay down their arms and come back under the protection of "Uncle Sam."

Some Mississippi troops at Bowling Green saved their time of enlistment (90 days) and have gone home. So it will be with many others as their time expires. The recent brilliant victories in this State and Tennessee are only the first of the series in the long chain that must soon follow.

At the date of the letter the regiment was stationed at Wilson's Creek, and were guarding railroad bridges. The health of the regiment was not good—measles and colds being the prevailing epidemics.

Senator Rice and Jesse D. Bright's Speech.

We find in the Cincinnati Commercial of the 25th inst., the following communication. We regret exceedingly to see the name of a Senator of Minnesota in such a connection:

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 24. GENTLEMEN:—The you speak to the loyal people of Kentucky why or wherefore the last speech made in the United States Senate by Jesse D. Bright is sent into this State to open and arouse secessionists, under the frank of the Hon. H. M. Rice, of Minnesota?

It is not a "few persons" "over this way," that there are other traitors in the Senate, who it would be well enough to send into exile, but secessionists have been raised as good men as the Hon. Mr. Rice.

Yours, OENSOER.

Mrs. Lucy Cuyper, of Illinois, lately gave birth to three fine boys—remarkable case of the he-cupps.

The End Approaching.

Before the late great victory, the Missouri Democrat contained the following: "It is quite needless to dwell upon the importance of the achievements of our armies within the last few days. They are not indeed decisive of the contest, but they are intrinsically of the highest military consequences. Men begin to perceive that the day is not far distant when this Satanic rebellion that for twelve months has been so strenuous and formidable, will be effectually crushed. The end is no longer doubtful."

The news, which causes such rejoicing in the minds of the loyal people throughout the country, must have a terrible significance to the leaders of the revolt. It needs no interpreter to explain to them the inscription upon the wall.—They cannot deceive themselves longer, nor can they much longer disguise the inevitable end from their deluded followers. Let one imagine the condition of the arch traitors as they read the record of one disaster to their cause following day by day upon the heels of another—as they find that every hour brings them nearer to the certain catastrophe—as they see one hope after another annihilated, and they look in each other's faces, each finding there the reflection of his own terrors and his own despair. The play is nearly over—the curtain will fall soon.

Rebel Accounts of Federal Successes.

The Norfolk Day Book of yesterday, has the following telegram: RICHMOND, Feb. 26.—The Lynchburg Republican has a special dispatch from Bristol, Tenn., saying the enemy occupied Nashville on Sunday.

The number of Confederate prisoners taken at Fort Donelson was about 7,000. The number killed was 500, and wounded 1,500.

The reported loss on the Federal side is from 4,000 to 10,000, in killed and wounded. Gen. Floyd saved his command, except the 20th Mississippi regiment, and the Greys and Johnson batteries, which were taken.

FIRE AND SUSPENSIONS. RICHMOND, Feb. 27.—Shelby's new extensive cotton and woolen factory was burned on Tuesday night. The loss is heavy.

The cotton factories at Columbus and Augusta, have suspended, temporarily, in consequence of martial law, and the destruction of their dams and canals by the recent freshets.

FORT PULASKI CUT OFF FROM SAVANNAH. AUGUSTA, Feb. 26.—The Savannah Republican of this morning says that communication with Fort Pulaski has been effectually closed by the Federals, who have created three batteries of heavy guns.

NASHVILLE NOT OCCUPIED. MEMPHIS, Feb. 24.—Our latest advices from Nashville state that the Federal troops have not yet occupied the city—Scouts of Gen. Buell's army have appeared on the north side of the Cumberland river, and it is supposed their appearance is preparatory to an early advance of the main column.

PRICE PREPARING FOR BATTLE. Gen. Price and McCullough are both preparing for battle. The former is still in the city of Fayetteville and the latter is at Boston Mountain with a force of cavalry.

EXPECTED ATTACK. It is reported that nine federal gunboats were seen on Sunday at Mayfield, and fifteen transports. No immediate action was expected.

FIGHT EXPECTED AT CUMBERLAND GAP. MEMPHIS, Feb. 25.—Late advices from Knoxville state that the Confederates at Cumberland Gap expected an early engagement. The Federals are frequently in sight.

EVACUATION OF COLUMBIAS. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—Military papers of the 19th say Gen. Polk issued orders yesterday that the track of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad should be torn up, and the bridges destroyed preparatory to the evacuation of Columbus, and the demolition of the fortifications.

THE BISHOP'S NEW STATUE. The Columbus forces are to fall back to Island number 10, about forty-five miles below Columbus, which, it is said, completely commands the river, and can be fortified with heavy guns and made impregnable against any river attack.

GEN. FREMONT AND THE WAR COMMITTEE.—It will be seen by the House proceedings of yesterday, that Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling upon the War Committee to report their findings in the case of General Fremont. We sincerely hope that this will be done, as an act of justice to General Fremont, and in compliance with the earnest desire of his innumerable friends, who have never lost their faith in him, and hope to see him emerge from the cloud which has lately obscured him, brighter and more glorious than ever.—National Republican, 25th.

The Secretary of War has referred the case of Gen. Stone to Gen. McClellan for his disposition, and the latter has ordered a court martial, but the court has not yet been organized, and it is a question whether it will be during the present active operations. It is a great pity the case of the traitor had not been referred to Secretary Stanton.

—Governor Morton, of Indiana, has appointed Hon. Joseph A. Wright to succeed Mr. Bright in the United States Senate.

Mr. Seward has written a reproving letter to an enthusiastic Philadelphiaian, utterly refusing to be a candidate for the Presidency.

President Lincoln was inaugurated one year ago to-day.

Southern Gas has given out even at the seat of its manufacture, Richmond, is left in darkness at night, by the inability of the Gas Company to continue the staple. There is coal enough, but other appliances necessary for the process are lacking. They cannot make the tile to cover their retorts.—Bad.

DIED.—In this city on the 3rd inst. of Infamation of the lungs, CARIE JAST, daughter of F. H. and C. A. DeLano—aged six years.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock, P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. BRONSON Jr. & Co., DEALERS IN Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Crochery-ware, BOOTS, HATS, ETC.

STILLWATER FLOURING MILL.

D. BRONSON Jr. & Co.

THIS MILL is just completed and in good running order. The want of a FIRST CLASS MILL of this kind has long been felt by the citizens of Stillwater and vicinity.

Our machinery embraces all the latest improvements, gotten up in the East without cost to expense. It has three run of Burrs—run for fastness, and two for merchant work. All grain will be weighed when it comes to the mill, and we can assure our customers that our aim is and will be, to give satisfaction.

FARMERS: We are prepared to Flour Wheat on our Merchant Stones. Will brand, ship to the east and sell on your account, rendering you a full account of sales, thereby saving to yourselves the trouble of shipping.

BRAND AND MIDDLES FOR YOUR STOCK. Call and see us, and examine our Merchant MILL STILLWATER MILLS.

LUMBERMEN.—We are prepared to grind your feed at any time, day or night—on old Club and winter Wheat warranted for sale by D. BRONSON JR. & CO.

CASH.—Highest market price paid for No. 1 RIO GRANDE AND CLUB WHEAT. By D. BRONSON JR. & CO.

CORN, RYE AND OATS.—Wanted in exchange for Feeding or Lumber. D. BRONSON JR. & CO.

FEED.—Bran, Shorts and Mixed Feed. Constantly on hand and for sale at the STILLWATER MILLS.

FLOUR.—Fifty barrels "Stillwater Extra Flour," made from old Club and winter Wheat warranted for sale by D. BRONSON JR. & CO.

FENCING AND LUMBER.—Sewery five thousand feet Fencing and Lumber for sale, or will be exchanged for produce, by D. BRONSON JR. & CO.

FENCE NAILS.—Twenty-five kegs of Fence nails, for sale cheap, by D. BRONSON JR. & CO.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS DEFAULT has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William McKinnon, of the County of Washington, to the County of Washington, in and for the State of Minnesota, to George Hayward, of the County of Deeds in said county, on the 10th day of April, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725

DEFECTIVE PAGE

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, - - - March 11, 1862.

The Progress of Events.

The progress of war events during the past few days is only important in their significance of great events very near at hand. Banks' column is steadily advancing upon Winchester, where the rebels are represented as being forty thousand strong. At latest accounts Gen. Banks was at Smithfield, fifteen miles from Winchester. The division under Gen. Sedgwick, (formerly Stone's) embracing the Minnesota First, with some eight or ten other regiments, quietly left their old quarters at Poolesville on the 26th, and at latest accounts were halting at Harper's Ferry. While Banks is moving upon the flank of Winchester, it is no doubt a part of the programme for Sedgwick to move upon the front or left of the enemy and make a simultaneous attack upon that strongly fortified position. If a stand is made by the enemy, as is likely to be the case, a fearful battle will be fought very soon, if it has not already transpired.

With Winchester reduced, it seems probable, as a part of the programme, that Banks' division will then move on to Centerville and Manassas.

While these events are transpiring, it seems probable that Burnside will be equally active. On the 7th he was reported to be at Winton and pushing on to Suffolk, where a strong rebel force was concentrating to resist his approach. With Suffolk in our possession, and the roads to Richmond, Raleigh and Wilmington cut off, Norfolk and Portsmouth will drop into our laps like ripe apples. This will clear the James river, and open up a broad road to Richmond. The next twenty days will develop important events in the East. God grant that we may prove as successful and brilliant as those enacted in the West. Great excitement prevails in Norfolk at the near and threatening approach of our armies.

From Kentucky we learn through rebel sources that Gen. Buell has possession of Murfreesboro', and that Gen. Sydney Johnston has retreated to Decatur, Alabama, distant over one hundred miles. We will probably have further news before going to press through this morning's dispatches.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.—A GREAT NAVAL BATTLE AND A VICTORY WITH GREAT LOSS!—WINCHESTER EVACUATED!—GREAT BATTLE AND UNION VICTORY IN ARKANSAS. VAN DORN, McCULLOCH, PRICE AND MCINTOSH SENT ON "OTHER SIDE OF JORDAN."

On Saturday the rebel iron clad frigate Merrimac and gunboats Yorktown and Jamestown attacked our naval fleet, and for a time proved disastrous—sinking the Cumberland and Congress and taking over one hundred prisoners. News Monitor arrived and engaged the Merrimac in a hand-to-hand fight and after four hours the entire rebel fleet retired. It was a big victory, but dearly attained.

It is believed that the rebels are evacuating Winchester and Leesburg, going to Manassas. God have mercy on their cowardly souls!

From Arkansas we have glorious news. Gen. Curtis' army overtook the running rebels near Fort Smith, and after three days' fighting gained a glorious victory over the combined forces of Van Dorn, Price, McCulloch and McIntosh. Our loss in killed and wounded is stated at 1000—of the enemy much greater, with a strong force of our cavalry pursuing the bloodhounds on yesterday. Guns, flags, provisions, &c., were captured by our forces in immense quantities.

Very few rebel troops are left at Memphis. The people are alarmed, and are invoking the rocks and the mountains to protect them.

Who Shall Control the Mississippi?

The rebels were going to control the great Mississippi valley and the Gulf, but our gunboats have settled the question of the control of the Mississippi valley. Whatever may be the result on the Atlantic coast, the millions of free and hardy sons of the west are going to control this great artery of commerce—the Mississippi valley. The gun-boats and the western land forces at Somerset, at Henry, at Denslow, at Columbus, at Nashville, at Bowling Green and at Murfreesboro', have declared to the world that this great valley shall not be obstructed by any hostile power. Our gun-boats have declared in thunder-tones that the pure water of Itasca shall flow unobstructed from its source to the Baffin, and it will be so. Six millions of western people have sworn that it shall be so, and no power short of that of Omnipotence can annul the oath. The Mississippi Valley shall be free.

The Last Will of Jeff.

The annual message from the kingdom of Jeff. Davis comes up like the will of a dying calf. If all the pocket handkerchiefs of Rebeldom were saturated with the extract of the productions of Wealth, it would be more effective in drawing the briny fluid from the eyes and nasal organs of the bewildered, beleaguered and be-dogged race of traitors. The message is not boastful or hopeful, as Jeff is usually boastful and hopeful. He don't present the front of a brave warrior, but goes cringing and trembling before his mock Congress of rebels like a criminal expecting sentence. He says that "enough is known of the surrender of Roanoke Island to make us [rebels] feel that it was deeply humiliating." This was before he got whipped at Somerset and Fort Henry, and previous to his armies running away from Bowling Green, Denslow, Nashville, Columbus and Murfreesboro'. Now, he must be humiliated into very dust and ashes!

The Legislature.

This body adjourned on Friday, after a session of sixty days. Until the laws are published, we can give but an indefinite idea of what has been done. Most of the legislation has been of a local character, though many subjects of a general character were acted upon. The charters of all the old land grant roads were renewed, and we presume the opportunity for big steals widened and deepened. We have no confidence that any of them will result to the advantage of the people of the State—except, perhaps, to contractors and managers. The school system has been radically changed. The office of State Superintendent has been abolished and the duties placed upon the Secretary of State. The county commissioners, we believe, are made managers of the new system. The subject of school lands, taxation, the war tax, assessment, &c. &c. all received a due share of attention, but we know nothing of the particular features of the various changes. The acts will be published soon.

Smothered Sentiment in Richmond.

The hand writing is upon the wall. A week since, mysterious placards were posted about Richmond. Some of them were thus inscribed, showing a Union sentiment even in Richmond, which begins to effervesce as the Union cause gains foothold in the rebel States: "Attention, Union Men!" "Watch and Wait." "The Union Forever." "The Day is Dawning." "The Hour of Delivery Approaches." It was this significant announcement that caused the arrest of John Miner Botts and twenty other suspected citizens of wealth, character and position, and the proclamation of martial law.

RIGHT ON TO VICTORY.—During the past five or six weeks our armies have been marching right on to victory. By sea and land, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Virginia, the Carolinas, in Missouri—everywhere, the foes of our government have been whipped like curs. Keep the ball rolling. On to the Gulf is the watchword. A few more defeats, a few more retreats, and the enemy will be driven to the wall and the old flag will float over every foot of Rebeldom.

DELINQUENT TAXES.—The bill proposing to abate back taxes finally passed the Legislature, we understand. It abates all back penalties on delinquent, except seven per cent. interest and cost of sale provided they are paid before the first day of November next. It also provides for the absolute forfeiture of lands if the taxes are not paid by that time. There may be wisdom in the act; but if so, it is one of the instances where wisdom and justice part company.

OUR ORR.—One source of rebel patriotism has been cut off by the traveling Legislature of Tennessee, by the passage of a law restraining all citizens, under penalty of five hundred dollars fine and imprisonment for one month, from manufacturing any kind of grain into spirituous liquors during the continuance of the present war. Wheat and barley must be getting scarce.

—In North Carolina, not far from Roanoke Island, is located a town called Jerusalem. It will not long remain in the possession of the Philistines. Another town on Albemarle Sound is called Union. When our troops get into Union, Union will be speedily restored to the Union, despite secession ordinances. Another leading town is Goldsborough, where we hope Commodore Goldsborough will at an early day be hospitably entertained. The rebels must not complain if we send our Goldsborough to take theirs.

Our Navy, that was the pride of the war of 1812, has lost in this war nothing of its ancient renown. Dupont, Foote, Stringham, and Burnside are names that will be transmitted to history with those of Lawrence, Perry, Hull, and Bainbridge. If the European powers should ever take part with this sacrilegious rebellion, we look to our navy to keep the seas open and vindicate our seamen and marines.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

"The close grapple and sharp steel of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always put rebels and traitors to flight."—SECRETARY STANTON, TO THE SOLDIERS.

From the Minnesota First.

CAMP STONE, Feb. 25, 1862. Friend Van Vorhes: The presentation on behalf of the enlisted men of the First Minnesota, to our late Colonel (now Brigadier General Dana) came off on Saturday last—the Anniversary of the Birthday of George Washington. It was the intention to have had Sergeant Shepard make the presentation, but he having been suddenly called to Washington, Sergeant Jewell was chosen in his stead by the Executive Committee. The preliminaries having been arranged, the men, each company under command of its orderly sergeant, and the whole under the supervision of Sergeant Major Peller, formed into three sides of a hollow square, and the "big thing" commenced. First we had some music by the band—then some tall cheering—then some more music, and so on. At two o'clock, the General having shown himself, the gifts were tendered him as follows:

[We are compelled to omit the presentation and reception speeches for want of space.—Ed. Mes.]

The General then withdrew to his tent. Soon a horse was brought up and was quickly caparisoned in all the paraphernalia of war. No sooner was the steed ready than Gen. Dana was on his back, and remarking that the outfit was too nice for ordinary occasions—that he should use it at Jeff Davis's surrender—he was off. Altogether it was a pleasant affair, and nothing occurred that was wished. The sword, sash and belt, which have been ordered by the officers, have not yet been received; they are expected in a few days.

Gen. Dana has been assigned to a brigade near here; and efforts are being made to get this regiment under his jurisdiction. It is rumored this can only be done with the consent of Gen. Gorman. How true this I do not know, but I do know that a petition signed by twenty-four officers of the regiment—all but two of the officers who were in camp asking Gorman's consent to such a course. On Thursday evening last this petition was presented to the General by Major Morgan, (Captains Downie, Coates and others being present); and was met by an unqualified refusal. Gen. Gorman said it was not in his power to do as petitioned, but on being asked by Downie if he would consent if it was in his power, he said he would not—that he had "made the regiment," and would keep it. He was then told that if we were led to battle and were cut to pieces, he would not be able to say he was willing we should have gone with Gen. Dana, and the committee withdrew. Another petition is being circulated among the men of the regiment, and already has over five hundred signatures, which expresses a decided preference for Gen. Dana, and says: "We have derived great satisfaction and confidence in serving under Col. (now Brig. Gen.) Dana, and an attachment and confidence must follow him in his new position as Brigadier General." These facts tell their own story, and I shall not comment upon them; we shall see if our petition meets with better success than that of the officers. But in any event I do not apprehend that we shall long be in Gorman's Brigade—he will not be confirmed.

Orders have been issued to the men to pack up their dress coats, and every thing not needed on a march, ready for their removal to Poolesville. Whether this means that we are to move soon or not I do not know, and I can find no one who does. It is also stated that the bakery will issue no more bread for the present, and we must all back up hard crackers once more; while the company commissaries are ordered to be ready to turn all supplies over to the Quartermaster at an hour's notice. This certainly looks as though "something is in the wind."

Mud as bad as ever, only a little more so. Went we have a good time if we do move! Well, any thing is preferable to staying here a few months longer.

Health—good. Spirits—high. Weather—mixed. Better—Col. Miller. Dinner—nary. Beer—lots. Lunch—with Dana. Mail—closing.

—In North Carolina, not far from Roanoke Island, is located a town called Jerusalem. It will not long remain in the possession of the Philistines. Another town on Albemarle Sound is called Union. When our troops get into Union, Union will be speedily restored to the Union, despite secession ordinances. Another leading town is Goldsborough, where we hope Commodore Goldsborough will at an early day be hospitably entertained. The rebels must not complain if we send our Goldsborough to take theirs.

Our Navy, that was the pride of the war of 1812, has lost in this war nothing of its ancient renown. Dupont, Foote, Stringham, and Burnside are names that will be transmitted to history with those of Lawrence, Perry, Hull, and Bainbridge. If the European powers should ever take part with this sacrilegious rebellion, we look to our navy to keep the seas open and vindicate our seamen and marines.

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Our Navy, that was the pride of the war of 1812, has lost in this war nothing of its ancient renown. Dupont, Foote, Stringham, and Burnside are names that will be transmitted to history with those of Lawrence, Perry, Hull, and Bainbridge. If the European powers should ever take part with this sacrilegious rebellion, we look to our navy to keep the seas open and vindicate our seamen and marines.

it is evident that a vast army is to be gathered here. It is stated that we have now here some thirty regiments of infantry, eight or ten batteries of artillery and over twenty-five hundred cavalry, while it is rumored that twenty thousand men from Baltimore, and as many from Washington, are yet to arrive. As to what disposition is to be made of this immense army, we of course know nothing, but this much we do know—it means something; perhaps before you receive this the telegraph will have informed you what that something is. But although we have not the remotest idea what we are to do, we all feel that it will be well done, and why? simply because we have "Little Mac" to lead us—that is the name by which McClellan goes among the soldiers comprising the Army of the Potomac. In the language of one of the Greek poets, "keep your eyes skinned," and you may "hear something drap."

Last evening it was announced that the buildings our regiment was using as quarters were to be used for depots for army stores, and that they must be vacated by noon to-day. Accordingly, the different companies selected such of the deserted dwellings as suited them for quarters, and are now scattered around town. Company B left the Army at seven o'clock this morning, and are now domiciled in a large brick building above the town on one of the Blue Ridge mountains. There is not the slightest danger of our being in want of fresh air, for we are not only where we get the full force of the wind from every direction, but the sash have all been removed from the quarters and they are well ventilated.

The Southern papers have been loud in their charges of vandalism, but I doubt much if any instance has occurred which will anything like compare with the vandalism of the chivalry, as practiced here. Not content with destroying every vestige of Government property, they must wantonly lay waste to every thing, so the city is now a mass of ruins. Every article which would yield an ounce of lead, copper or brass, has been confiscated—even the chandeliers in the many churches, and the many brazen fixtures belonging to the Roman Catholics, have been taken away. The sashes from nearly all the dwellings have gone—some where; and the locks from the doors and the weights from the windows, are not to be found. Hydrants without pipes, doors without knockers, drawers without knobs, grates without fenders, etc., etc., are everywhere to be seen. Every wagon, every piece of furniture, in short every thing except the refuse bricks and lumber, is taken away; never was destruction more complete. But I have neither time, space nor disposition to dwell upon the subject.

The boys are running all around town searching every nook and corner for relics. Doubtless many of your readers will receive a portion. Old manuscripts, papers belonging to divers secret orders, and all sorts of trinkets from a darning needle to an "Oswottanite Brick," are in good demand. Gen. Butler, the Philologist, has a knapsack full of odds and ends—he designs opening a museum after the war.

We have just been mustered for pay for the two months ending to-day. We shall doubtless get a cash, "or its equivalent," in about a month.

The boys are all in good spirits—none sick.

RAISINS.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—U. S. Treasury notes command a premium of 20 per cent. in Richmond, Va.

—The actual number of prisoners taken at Roanoke Island is 2,488.

Released prisoners taken at Ball's Bluff, say that their captors taunted them with being sold by their General Stone.

Officers who entered the Richmond tobacco factories pro-slavery Democrats, return triumphantly.

—The official reports show that of McClellan's Illinois division, there were killed at Fort Donelson 321, wounded 1050, and 150 missing. The loss in the Indiana regiments in that engagement is as follows: 11th regiment, 4 killed, and 20 wounded; 25th regiment, 15 killed, and 100 wounded; 31st regiment, 8 wounded; 44th regiment, 9 wounded; 52d regiment, 3 killed and 62 wounded.

BATTLE IN NEW MEXICO.

DENVER CITY, March 7th, VIA JULESBURG, March 8th. By Military Express the following news was received here to-day:

A desperate and terrible battle lasting all day took place at Vandalia, ten miles south of Fort Craig, on the 21st ult. and the fighting was probably resumed on the 22d.

Loss great on both sides. A regiment of Mexicans commanded by Col. Panton, ran away.

Captain Melroe who had charge of the artillery and every one of his command were killed at their posts, and the cannon taken by the enemy.

Fort Carson was within fifteen miles of Fort Craig.

Firing was heard from his direction, with what result not ascertained at the time the messenger left.

THE STORMING OF FORT DONELSON.

How vividly, in reading the scenes of the storming of Fort Donelson, the lines of CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN, on the storming of Monterey, come to mind. Reader, just turn the year-hand of the clock of time a decade and a half, and bring it to the present, and locate the scene on the Cumberland instead of the Rio Grande, and metamorphose the lines to apply to Donelson:

We were not many—we who stood Before the iron sheet that day; But many a gallant spirit would Give half his days if he but could Have been with us at Monterey.

Now here, now there, the shot was hailed; In deadly drifts of fiery spray; Where fell the dead the living stepped; Still charging on the guns which swept The slippery streets of Monterey.

The foe himself, recoiled aghast, When, striking where he strongest lay, We swept his flanking batteries just And braving him the murderous blast, Stormed home the towers of Monterey.

Our banners on those towers wave, And there our evening halcyon play; Where orange lights above their grave, Keep green the memory of the brave, Who fought and fell at Monterey.

We are not many—who we pressed Beside the levee who fell that day; But who of us has not confessed He'd rather share their warrior rest, Than not have been at Monterey.

The Rebel Sentiment in Tennessee.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Clarksville says: We have all been curious to know the condition and feeling of the people in the rebel States. The people may eventually return to their allegiance, and become loyal Union men again; but just now they take particular pride in informing us that there are but six Union men in the whole city. They submit quietly to a force they know it would be madness to resist; but they are frank enough to make no secret of the fact, that all their hopes and sympathies are with the rebellion, and that for its best wish is that we may get soundly beaten on every field where we meet their Southern armies.

Strange as it may seem to those who, flushed with our recent successes, and predicting that a month will end the war, these people seem to believe in the ultimate success of their cause. Fort Henry they talk of as an affair hardly worth mentioning; and they insist that Fort Donelson wasn't so very big a thing at all. The gunboats were beaten, they say; the land forces were driven off on Thursday and Friday, and on Saturday forenoon they nearly made a Bull Run stampede of it for us; and in short, but for the cowardice of Buckner, and the "excessive caution" (with due emphasis on "caution") of Floyd, Fort Donelson, they maintain, might still be theirs.

—Additional testimony bearing upon the case of Gen. Stone has been elicited by the committee of investigation of the conduct of the war. Col. Lee has appeared, with the aid of minor officers who were captured at Ball's Bluff, and have now returned, is strongly corroborative of the gravest charges made against Stone for his management of that affair. Col. Lee, I understand, asserts that Gen. Stone, if he had chosen, could have routed the rebels in an hour by marching to the relief of Baker with the troops thrown over at the lower ferry. The distance was but three miles, and over a wide level road. Col. Lee further states, that while prisoners, he and his comrades were taunted by the rebels with having been "sold," and that he never knew "until he returned to the North, that any troops had crossed at Edward's Ferry. But all this is not direct evidence of Gen. Stone's treason, and I am of the opinion that he will never be convicted of any such crime. And as the charges against him are chiefly of this extreme nature, it is not improbable that he will be found "not guilty" on each specification. If a man is known to have committed treason and murder, and is an aggravated kind, but is indicted for murder, of course no conviction can ensue.—Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. World.

Kentucky is Free Not a rebel remains in arms upon the soil of Kentucky. The restless valor of Western troops has swept the State, and with the evacuation of Columbus, the Stars and Stripes, again wave proudly over the rescued commonwealth, saved to the Union. The perils of the loyalists are all in the past. Terrorism has vanished, and throughout her borders the path of safety and of honor lies in the support of the Federal Government.

Are there any Kentuckians in Chicago who do not like the picture? Are there not those who will ever review with shame the sympathies they have wasted on the traitors who have wrought enormous evils in their native State? How do Kentuckians in Chicago, who have plotted and cabaled as far as they dared in support of the atrocities of Buckner and his crew, receive the rehabilitation of Kentucky?—Chicago Tribune.

FARMS FOR RENT.

ONE farm of 300, about 100 acres in cultivation, well stocked with the necessary teams, agricultural implements, etc., situate in Washington county, half way between Stillwater and St. Paul—to be rented on shares.

One farm three-fourths of a mile east of the town of Stillwater, containing 100 acres, with any amount of wood and meadow land adjacent.

One farm of about 25 acres in cultivation, adjoining the city of St. Paul. Also land suitable for gardening purposes, adjacent to St. Paul. The above property for rent on accommodating terms. Apply to C. DEMONTREVILLE, M. D., Jan. 21-25 Dentist, Stillwater.

TURPENTINE.

Cheaper than ever offered in this market, CARL BROS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Tobacco Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST OPENED New Tobacco Store on Main street, opposite the Lake House, where the choicest brands of Smoking & Chewing Tobaccos, Cigars, Snuffs, Pipes, &c., can always be found, and at the lowest possible living rates.

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

Done in the best manner and at low prices—Give me a call. JULIUS SANDREITZKY. March 11, 1862, 3m2b

D. BRONSON JR. & Co., DEALERS IN Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Crockery-ware, BOOTS, HATS, ETC.

STILLWATER FLOURING MILL.

D. BRONSON JR. & Co.

THIS MILL is just completed and in good running order. The want of a FLOUR CLASS MILL of this kind has long been felt by the citizens of Stillwater and vicinity. The machinery embraces all the latest improvements, gotten up in the East without regard to expense. It has three runs of Burrs—one run custom, and two for merchant work. All grain will be weighed when it comes to the mill, and we can assure our customers that our aim is and will be, to give satisfaction.

FARMERS:

WE are prepared to four your Wheat on the Merchants' Store. Will send, ship to the east and sell on your account, rendering you a full account of sales, thereby saving to yourself all expense of cartage and freight.

BEAN AND MIDDINGS FOR YOUR STOCK. Call and see us, and examine our Merchant Mill. STILLWATER MILLS.

LUMBERMEN—We are prepared to grind your feed at any time, day or night.

Corn and Rye feed on hand and for sale by the load, at the STILLWATER MILLS.

CASH—

Highest market price paid for No. 1 RIO GRANDE AND CLUB WHEAT. By D. BRONSON JR. & Co.

CORN, RYE AND OATS—

Wanted in exchange for Fencing or Lumber. D. BRONSON JR. & Co.

FEED—

Constantly on hand and for sale at the STILLWATER MILLS.

FLOUR—

Fifty barrels "Stillwater Extra Flour," made from old club and winter wheat, warranted for sale by D. BRONSON JR. & Co.

FENCING AND LUMBER—

Seventy-five thousand feet Fencing and Lumber for sale, or will be exchanged for produce. D. BRONSON JR. & Co.

FENCE NAILS—

Twenty-five kegs 8d Fence nails, for sale cheap, by D. BRONSON JR. & Co.

MORTGAGE SALE—

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAS been made in the payment of money secured by a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Albert L. Bouch, of Washington county, Minnesota, to George Hayward, of said county, Minnesota, the said mortgage, to wit: the mortgage executed and delivered by said Bouch, to said Hayward, on the 9th day of April, 1861, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county of Washington, on the 9th day of April, 1861, at a clock of 12 o'clock, M., in book of mortgages, on pages 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508

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STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, --- March 13, 1862.

The Hour Has Come! THE BALL ROLLS GLORIOUSLY ON!

Events thicken so fast, and victory follows victory with such rapid strides, the mind can hardly comprehend or retain them. The events of to-day only serve to prepare the mind for greater and more startling announcements to-morrow. As we predicted in our last upon the evacuation of Winchester by the rebels, our forces moved on toward Manassas; but contrary to all expectation, the same scene of Henry, and Donelson, and Columbus, and Winchester, was enacted at this last and greatest Gibraltar of the dominions of Jeff Davis—an inglorious flight, leaving behind them guns, ammunition, stores, &c. in great abundance. Our forces now occupy the position, and the stars and stripes wave over Manassas!

Simultaneous with this, Gen. McClellan issues an important and patriotic order to the army of the Potomac. He assures them that the period of inactivity has expired, and that the moment for sharp, decisive action has arrived—that heroic exertions, rapid and long marches, and privations will be required. He says that the inactivity of the past three months was for a purpose—that the preliminary results have been accomplished, and that it is now the duty of the army of the Potomac to give the death blow to the rebellion.

The unfolding of events from day to day shows that there is a master-mind planning and guiding the gigantic work. For six weeks past, every thing that worked with the precision of machinery. Whether this is the result of the genius of McClellan, or Lincoln, or Stanton, it makes little difference at the present. The country and the world will have the benefit of it, while the deeds of the man will give immortality to his name. Great events are, or soon will be, transpiring in the East.

From the South-west, too, comes no less cheering and glorious news. On Thursday last Gen. Pope made a descent upon New Madrid, one of the rebel strongholds below Columbus, and scattered the forces of Hollins, McCook, Stuart and Grant to the winds, and sent their cries ringing and howling down the river. Our loss is reported at fifty killed and wounded—that of the enemy not stated, but very heavy. The enemy fled at night, after the engagement, to the swamps and the woods, leaving their supplies on their tables, their lights burning in their tents, and \$1,000,000 worth of army stores!—among them tents for 12,000 men, 25 pieces of heavy artillery, two batteries light artillery, several thousand small arms, hundreds of boxes of musket cartridges, three hundred mules and horses, &c. &c. Never was a route more complete. The rebels may for a while be able to stand up against desperate fighting, but what army of civilized people can withstand such demoralization.

The day-dawn of a bright and glorious morning streaks up the horizon from every point of the compass. The end of the rebellion is near at hand. We expect, before going to press, to receive news of the utter rout of the rebels at Island 10, and then the way will be open to Memphis.

This Morning's News.

TWO MORE GREAT BATTLES!

Our dispatches announce that our gunboats and mortars commenced shelling Island No. 10 yesterday—a good way to celebrate St. Patrick's day. The enemy are in strong force with forty-six guns. Our own guns come up to expedition, and entire confidence is expressed that we will very soon shell them out. The rebels are cut off from retreat by Gen. Pope at New Madrid, and nothing remains but to be whipped, or to surrender. In the language of Judge Goodrich—"there is a God in Israel!"

A great battle took place at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, on Monday—perhaps the most desperate of the campaign. SEIGEL was there! Our loss 600 killed and a large number wounded. That of the enemy, 1100 killed, 8000 wounded, and 1000 prisoners. This is the battle in which McClellan was reported killed. Our victory was complete. We whipped and routed the enemy and captured thirteen pieces of artillery. No time to give further particulars.

Gen. Gorman has been confirmed as a Brigadier General.

General Gorman has been confirmed by the Senate as Brigadier General. We are glad that this is so. Public opinion has been against him for some time, but we believe that he will yet, should the opportunity be given him, refute the slander which has been brought against him by his enemies and others.

Gen. Fremont—He Stands Erect

The order promulgated by President Lincoln (found on our first page) assigning Gen. Fremont as an important command with the original rank of Major General, electrified millions of loyal hearts throughout the country. He has outlived the storms of prejudice and passion which have been howling about him, and to-day he stands before the world exonerated from the charges brought against him, and is still the idol of hundreds of thousands of his fellow citizens. He extended his wand over the red sea of partisan hate and political jealousy which attempted to crush him, and walked through on dry land like an honest and vindicated man.

President Lincoln's confidence in him is unabated—otherwise he would never have been restored to his former military position. We hope those Democrats who have been shouting "Glory hallelujah to Old Abe!" for daring to relieve him of his command, will lose none of their enthusiasm for the President for so doing to restore him to his former position. "What do you think of Old Abe, now?"

The President Straightens Up!

President Lincoln has approved the article of war just passed by Congress, prohibiting persons connected with the army from returning fugitive slaves.

This is worth half a dozen battles to our soldiers, as well as to the country. Our soldiers now feel that they are something higher and better than mere sentinels to stand guard over the slaves of rebel masters—slave catchers, as they have been under some of our Generals. And the people will pay the war tax cheerfully, when they know that no portion of that tax is to go to the immediate support of the enemies of the Government—the rebels in arms—by compelling our armies to stand guard over their "niggers."

"John Brown's soul is marching on!"

THE DANFORTH GUN.—Congress has just appropriated \$250,000 for building furnaces for the manufacture of 20-inch Dahlgren guns. We have seen the celebrated Union gun, (too heavy for Floyd to steal when he entered the business), and supposed at that time that it was the *plus ultra* in that line of men killers and navy destroyers. But this size Dahlgren will throw a ball weighing 120 pounds more than the celebrated Union gun, or a ball of six hundred pounds weight. If the reader would see the size of the ball before him, let him imagine its diameter to be just one inch less than the length of this page (the printed matter) of the *Messenger*, and he can comprehend its magnitude. What vessel or fortification could for an hour withstand well directed shots from such a monster?

GEN. GRANT.—One of our Minnesota exchanges, of strong disunion proclivities can see nothing tolerable connected with the war except the Democratic Generals and Colonels connected with the army. A few days since the simpleton who controls it said the glory attached to the Donelson battle belonged, in a greater part, to the Democrats who controlled it, and classed Gen. Grant in that category. The writer is a simpleton to undertake to draw such distinctions at such a time as this, and shows himself a fool by classing Gen. Grant in that category. The truth is, Gen. Grant made more Republican speeches in the Lincoln campaign than any other man in Galena; but now, as ever before, is more of a patriot than politician.

From Tennessee.

From an Occasional (Jackson) Correspondent: CAMP JACKSON, NASHVILLE, TENN., March 2d, 1862.

By the above you will see where I am—the papers will have posted you as to how we came. I have not now time to give you details, and only write to refer you to my mind of uneasiness in reference to the city. We are four miles back of the line, in camp—by the side of the Nashville and Chattanooga Road—with a prospect of remaining here for a short time.

Our march from Green River to Bowling Green and the occupation of that place—our march from thence to Nashville, and the continued retreat of the enemy toward the south—are matters full of interest but I cannot now speak of them fully. The papers will give you the particulars; and the descriptions there to be seen of the panic among the enemy at both points created by our approach, are not overdrawn. It was terrible—the flight of the masses, especially, incredible scenes were given to carry the wealthy out of harm's way, on the double quick. They seemed to imagine our armies would pillage and destroy all that fell in their way, and insult, if not kill the innocent with the guilty. We have seen no fighting; but the *tall running* I write you about some two or three months ago, has been witnessed in a more interesting form than the most vivid imagination could have pictured.

There is an immense army in this immediate vicinity. The road to the city, and for a mile or more in advance, both sides, are filled with coppers; and

more troops are constantly arriving, by river and by land. Of their future movements, or their arrangement as to divisions, I know nothing. Mitchell, Buell, Nelson, McCook, and one or two other Generals are here. Grant, (with the army that fought at Fort Donelson), was here; but they all left on boats two or three days ago, on their way down the river. The river has been full of steamers—perhaps not less than 30 or 40 here at a time—pressed into the service for transportation of men and supplies. The sight of them—so many of them in a small river, and not a few of them of the larger class—and all loaded down with men, was a magnificent view. Among the number I noticed two or more of the St. Paul and St. Louis packets. An unprecedented river in the river has been very opportune, but death to the enemy.

The mails have been very much deranged on account of breaks in lines by the destruction of bridges, &c. &c. They are now about ready to commence regular daily mails from this point east and north again.

I suppose there must be two of the Minnesota Regiments near us, but I have not learned just where they are.

The weather for some days has been spring like. Many took off their undershirts; altogether too warm for comfort on a march. Last night we had a hard rain, and the weather is now too cold for comfort.

* * * A good many far-seeing men here think we shall see no more fighting. We hear that Columbus is already evacuated, and that the enemy are retreating from Manassas, a point 28 miles hence, where they were to make a stand and fortify.

Good News for Minnesota.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 3, 1862.

I presume the telegraph has already informed you of the recent events in national legislation, of special interest to Minnesota—a completed, and the other fairly on the road to completion. I refer, of course, to the bill giving Minnesota an additional Representative, and the passage by the House, of Col. Aldrich's Homestead Bill. The first was successfully engineered through the Senate by Senator Wilkinson, and immediately put through the House by the combined influence of the delegation.

To my mind, by far the most important bill which for a long time has been before Congress, is the Homestead Bill, just passed; and to the Minnesota Delegation more than to any other, this country indebted for its passage, at the present time. Three weeks ago, some of its best friends in the House from the west, despaired of its passage at all, at the present time. Eastern Republican members said this was no time to think or talk of such measures—that we needed the public lands as a source of revenue to defray the expenses of the war, and as bounties for our soldiers; while some, as in Maine, said it was not for their interest to pass such a law, inasmuch as their State now offered free homes to settlers on lands belonging to the State, &c. &c. Thus, from one cause and another, it seemed impossible to get any favorable action on the bill; and many of its friends began to despair of success.

Not so with Col. Aldrich. Without making any public stir, he set quietly to work, and day and night for the last three weeks, devoted almost his entire attention to this subject. He made it a point to see personally every member. Some Democrats he induced to pair off with absent Republicans; to the North-Eastern members he appealed on the ground that the votes of western members had saved them their fishing bounties, protective tariffs, &c. &c.; and to those of the central States, on the ground that the party had pledged itself in the last campaign to give the country the benefit of this measure; and thus he succeeded in securing for it a most overwhelming vote—107 to 16—at a time when a man of less energy and perseverance would have given up in despair. Well may Minnesota feel proud of this achievement, for no State in the Union is in a situation to be more benefited by it than she. Next to Col. Aldrich, Hon. John F. Potter is entitled to credit for his efforts in behalf of the bill. He has heartily and constantly co-operated with Col. Aldrich and the friends of the bill from the first, and few men in Congress have more influence than he. I do not mean by this to say that they alone are entitled to the credit of its passage; for this would be grossly unjust to its many other, and ardent friends in the House, among the most ardent of whom is Mr. Windom; and then whom no member stands fairer or more respected, as an honorable, upright and high minded man. His speech, so filled with telling facts and figures, which, it is said, "never lie" must have had a powerful influence upon the members. His reference to the pledge of the party in the Chicago platform was most appropriate and well put. Well indeed, have the Minnesota members redeemed the pledges given to them, and the party to the people of the State, and truly and faithfully served the inter-

ests, not of the State alone, but of the whole nation, and particularly of the west. "Honor to whom honor is due." The bill is the same as originally introduced by Col. Aldrich, with a few alterations, giving to persons engaged in the present war some slight advantages. It will undoubtedly pass the Senate, and become the law of the land. This is one and certainly not the least of the benefits resulting from the triumph of the Republican cause and party.

ARGUS.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Minnesota First.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., March 1, 1862.

Yesterday passed away without any thing of particular interest occurring. Troops still continue to arrive, and now it is estimated that we have a "right smart" army in this locality. From some cause or other the impression is generally entertained that this move is simply a feint on a large scale, and that the move is to be made nearer Winchester. A short time will tell the story—let us wait.

Last night an order was received at our quarters for company B to cross the river and unload devices canal boats. Soon we were in line, down the mountain, over the bridge, and in Maryland again. After an hour or more spent in searching along the canal for the boats, it was concluded to "let it go until morning," so we recrossed the river, wended our way up the mountain, and were soon wrapped in our blankets.

To-day army wagons are coming over in large numbers—each containing some thing for the soldiers in the way of tents, rations, ammunition, etc. An immense quantity of army stores are being housed in the various buildings in this vicinity. Well, I suppose it is all right; certain it is there is no immediate danger of starvation.

Before we came here, some articles brought about fabulous prices. I will give you a short list which I got from an old lady living in the neighborhood—Coffee, per pound, \$1.38; tea, common black, per pound, \$1.02; sugar, per pound, 15 to 20 cents; flour per sack of fifty pounds, \$3.15; and other articles in proportion. Salt was not to be had; this lady had about a pint, and said: "Nothing would bribe me to part with it, until you came; now I am so glad I can get lots." Another item or two, and I am done on this subject. Pins brought ten cents for a row of twenty; needles forty cents a paper; linen thread twelve cents a skein, and very small skeins at that—a cent a skein would have been dear before the war. If these be the prices here, where they have had the advantage of our being in possession every few months, what must they be further South!

Before closing, I must give you a little advice. Van, you are a "very unfortunate man," and ruin stares you in the face, or will soon. I have it from *Zient*, Singlar, who took particular pains to let me know all about it. You are all right now, but after the war, look out. Your business is to fail—the officers will be heard from. As it is, "Van Vorhes is a d—d whelp, and any one who takes his paper and pays for it is a d—d fool!" so says Singlar. I presume it is perfectly proper to take a paper and not pay for it—some folks take papers and do not pay because they cannot read; others they were never accused of being able to write their own names before joining the army, become good critics and are competent dictators as soon as they sport shoulder straps. Some folks get their commissions by fair play—others practice "skulduggery." It may be all right, but I don't see it. But I am digressing—I will come to the subject again. Does he take your paper? If so, does he practice as well as preach? By-the-by, I learned from the same source that you had been tarred and feathered by the people of Stillwater. Did it hurt much? Wonder how much he got for that?

The boys here are not at all surprised to learn that the *Messenger* is out of paper with some. It will be, as long as it continues to advocate Truth, Right and Justice—when you get ready to turn, these fellows will turn too. They have turned so often that it is almost second nature to them now. In the language of one of the Lakeland boys, "There has never been a line in the *Messenger* concerning this regiment, to which any one except some tricky officers, could take any exception." I guess you are not so bad off, after all—don't sell out too cheap.

The weather here is quite cold, but we are very comfortable. No one sick that I know of. Will write when we move.

[We are wholly unconscious wherein we have ever offended *Zient*. His name never before appeared in these columns, to the best of our recollection, except in a manner complimentary to himself. Perhaps this is the offense. We advise him, however, to keep his head cool—warm weather is approaching.—Ed. Mass.]

BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, Va., March 2, 1862.

Friend Van Vorhes:

Last night company B had a "stag-

dance"—do you know what that is?—Harlow McIntire officiated as floor manager, and he had a host of assistants. After a couple of hours passed in "tripping the light fantastic toe," (i. e. No. 12, army size), the vast assemblage sat down (on the floor) to a magnificent cold collation of hard crackers and water. Supper being over and the table swept, the dance was again in order—we danced awhile longer and went to bed, "and that is all I have to say on that head."

As I close it is rumored that Orderly May heard Dr. Morton say that Dr. Hand told him that Aide-de-camp Spruit, the General guessed the stores were on the other side of the river now. As they are not on this side it was a pretty shrewd guess. I am going; good bye.

RAINS.

The truth of the matter about the flag of truce the rebels sent out from Columbus, to the officers of our gun-boats, has come to light. It was first presented on the 23d ult. A correspondent says:

On that date they were in full force—20,000. On the following Tuesday they commenced the work of evacuation, which they continued during the week, while the negotiations were still pending. On Sunday, March 2, the white flag treaty was concluded, and on that day the last remnants of the rebels left the camp. Had they been attacked two weeks ago, they would have surrendered, or, if not, would have been a hasty retreat, leaving everything behind them. This I have from an intelligent citizen of Columbus, who was well acquainted with their every movement.

Commodore Foote was opposed to giving the rebels any chance to leave Columbus. He wanted to shell them into a surrender, and he felt confident of his ability to do so, with the gunboats and eight monitors. He gave up, however, to the "admonitions" of Gen. Columbus and others, and the result has been what may be called a strategic triumph for the rebel cause.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of the money secured to be paid by this certain mortgage executed by Jacob Harty and Lucette, his wife, as mortgagors, to Reuben Cole, as mortgagee, dated the 4th day of November 1856, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washington county, Minnesota, on the 5th day of November, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M. in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 113, 114, 115. The amount of money by the said mortgage secured to be paid, and now at the date of this notice being and remaining due and unpaid, is two hundred and eighteen dollars, (\$118), and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained therein and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the land and premises embraced and described in said mortgage, to wit: Lot number five, (5) in block number ten, (10) in Holcombe's Addition to the city of Stillwater, county of Washington and state of Minnesota, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Register of Deeds of said Washington county, in the city of Stillwater, on the 2nd day of April, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M. to pay and satisfy the debt aforesaid, together with the costs and expenses of sale.

REUBEN COLE, Mortgagee.

L. R. CONNOR, Atty for mortgagee.

Dated Stillwater, Feb. 14, 1862—7123

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Alfred L. Booth, of Washington county, Minnesota, to George Hayward, of said county, as mortgagee, in and to said mortgage, dated the 9th day of April, 1860, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county of Washington, on the 9th day of April, 1860, at 4 o'clock P. M. in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 117, 118, 119, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained and duly recorded therein, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the land and premises embraced and described in said mortgage, to wit: Lot number five, (5) in block number ten, (10) in Holcombe's Addition to the city of Stillwater, county of Washington and state of Minnesota, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Register of Deeds of said Washington county, in the city of Stillwater, on the 2nd day of April, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M. to pay and satisfy the debt aforesaid, together with the costs and expenses of sale.

GEORGE HAYWARD, Mortgagee.

HAILE R. MURDOCK, Atty for mortgagee.

Dated, March 2d, 1862—7124

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Washington, ss: I, Thaddeus R. Richter, Plaintiff, against Martin Bach, Nicholas Bach, and John Henry Henrich, Defendants.

IN PURSUANCE AND BY VIRTUE OF A JUDGMENT rendered in and by the District Court of the State of Minnesota, the said Plaintiff, Sheriff of Washington county in said State, do hereby give notice that he has caused to be published in the *Stillwater Messenger*, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington, and by serving a copy thereof on said Julia Armstrong at least ten days prior to said day of hearing.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK, Judge of Probate.

Dated, Stillwater, Feb. 20th, 1862. 4734

N DISTRICT COURT—Washington county, State of Minnesota—First District.

George Woodward against Joel M. Monger and Lucinda M. Monger, his wife, Leola Beldin and Charles A. Beldin.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment rendered in and by the District Court of the State of Minnesota, the said Plaintiff, Sheriff of Washington county in said State, do hereby give notice that he has caused to be published in the *Stillwater Messenger*, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington, and by serving a copy thereof on said Julia Armstrong at least ten days prior to said day of hearing.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK, Judge of Probate.

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HOLLIS R. MURDOCK, Judge of Probate.

Dated, Stillwater, Feb. 20th, 1862. 4734

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GEORGE HAYWARD, Mortgagee.

HAILE R. MURDOCK, Atty for mortgagee.

Dated, March 2d, 1862—7124

[illegible]

The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not--Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

VOLUME 6.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1862.

NUMBER 28.

THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Is furnished to subscribers for two dollars per year in advance. Single copies are sold at five cents. An additional charge of fifty cents will be made when payment is delayed beyond that time.

OFFICE IN GREENE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.	
(12 lines, 100 words or less) constitute a square.	
One square, for one insertion, 100 words.	\$1.00
Each additional insertion, 50 words.	.50
One-fourth column, 5 months.	15.00
One-half column, 5 months.	25.00
One column, 5 months.	35.00
One column, 1 year.	60.00
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year.	25.00
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 6 months.	15.00

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions, will be continued until ordered by a written or verbal notice, they shall be ordered out, and payment received accordingly.

Twelve cents per square will be charged for each change of advertisement.

Delayed advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

DR. DE MONTREVILLE,

DENTIST

STILLWATER, MINN.

On Monday and Tuesday of each week, Dr. DeMontreville will attend at his office professionally.

May 26, 1861.--27-4f.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE in Holcomb's new stone building, (up stairs,) Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota. Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

Wm. M. McCLUER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office in Murdoch Bros. Block, Chestnut street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. THOMPSON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE IN GREENE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, Stillwater, Minnesota.

S. S. MURDOCK

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office in the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro. Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

July 19th, 1859. 73-64f.

L. P. CORNMANN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office in the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro. Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

July 19th, 1859. 73-64f.

M. E. AMES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office in the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro. Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

July 19th, 1859. 73-64f.

VAN VORHES,

GENERAL LAND AGENT.

Will select land for Emigrants, locate land warrants, and secure pre-emption claims, and attend to all business connected with General Land Agency. Office opposite the Post Office.

M. S. WILLARD,

FURNITURE DEALER.

Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

LIQUOR, Medium and Plain Household Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

C. CARLI,

BANKER AND BROKER.

Exchange on New York, St. Louis, &c. Collections made promptly, remitted less current rate of exchange.

40

RUDOLPH LEHNICKE,

Attorney at Law.

Office in Holcomb's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

WEBSTER & BROTHER,

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE

AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.

(PAINTING, GLAZING, MARBLING, AND PAPER-HANGING. Shop on Second street South of Chestnut. Stillwater, March 25, 1859.

HOLLIS B. MURDOCK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office in General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota. Stillwater, April 30, 1861. 73-64f.

Howe's Standard Scales.

FOR SALE BY

Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.,

The Plaza Warehouse,

Nos. 109 & 201 Randolph street

Chicago. Weigh out of Level

No Check Rods. All free-

tion received on Balke. 53-15

Exchange, Banking and Collection

OFFICE OF

DARLING & SCHEFFER,

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, and Uncurrent

Drafts for the Eastern Cities and Europe.

LETTER A. DARLING. [CHARLES SCHEFFER.

Nov. 22, 1858. 15-61

BANKERS

Of all kinds for sale at this Office.

H. M. CRANDALL

Opposite Steamboat Landing,

MAIN STREET.

STILLWATER, MINN.

Wholesale and Retail dealer in

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS!

PAINTS, OILS,

Dye stuffs, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol,

CAMPHENE,

Coal Oil,

AND

Burning Fluid,

Fine Toilet soaps, Hair & Tooth Brushes

AND TOILETORY.

Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder

Braces, Patent Medicines,

FANCY GOODS,

PURE

WINES AND BRANDIES!

For Medical Uses.

All carefully selected and warranted genuine,

at prices to suit the times for cash only.

WINTER STOCK OF

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!!

J. SCHUPP,

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS Spring

Stock of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!

Which is one of the most complete stocks ever

offered in this market, embracing among other

articles,

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, FLOUR, BUTTER,

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE,

NATURAL PRESERVES,

PIE FRUIT, JELLIES,

GREEN AND DRY FRUIT, SARDINES, CANS

AND COVE OYSTERS, &c., &c.

Together with a choice lot of

Tobacco and Cigars!

He constantly keeps on hand a large assort-

ment of Confectioneries, Toys, &c., together

with almost every article to be found in a gen-

eral

GROCERY & PROVISION ESTABLISHMENT.

which will be sold at the lowest possible figure

for CASH!

Thankful for the very liberal patronage here-

tofore received, he invites his friends to call and

Examine his stock.

Store in Nelson's Building,

MAIN STREET.

311559-7-6m

HENRY WESTING. LOUIS TORINUS.

WILL YOU CALL UPON

YOUR NEW FRIENDS,

WESTING & TORINUS!!

WHO HAVE JUST

opened at the store formerly occupied by

A. Eldridge, opposite the

MESSENGER OFFICE.

An entirely new, large and well selected stock

of

PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE,

DRY GOODS, &c., &c.

We intend to keep on hand at all times the

very best articles of Groceries, Provisions,

Country Produce, &c., that can be found in

market, and will

SELL AS CHEAP

As any other house in the city.

Particular attention is called to their stock of

EXTRA FLOUR!

Which is warranted good or no sale.

Stillwater, July 10, 1860--43-15

NOTICE,

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the

entire stock of J. A. Bates, would respect-

fully inform the public that he intends to keep

up the reputation of the business in all things,

and would invite all in want of a good article

of Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Queens-

ware, Dry Goods, Liquors, &c., &c., to call at

the store lately occupied by J. A. Bates, where

these articles will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN B. HELLMAN.

Stillwater, March 2, 1861. 73-64f

Leather, Leather!

KESSLER & RIEHL,

Importers, Tanners and Curriers,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

ARE now receiving and will keep constantly

on hand the largest and best stock of

Leather and Findings in the Territory--con-

sisting of:

Spanish Saddle Leather,

Old do do

Upper Leather,

Harness Leather,

Bridle Leather,

Tampon and Madder

Morocco, Spain,

Shoe and Saddle Strapping,

Belt and Lash Leather,

French Calf Skins,

French Kid Skins,

Country Kid Skins,

Also a general assortment of all kinds of

Findings, &c., &c.

Please call and examine our stock as we

will not be undersold by any house in the Ter-

ritory.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.

Cash paid for Hides, Furs and Deer

skins.

KESSLER & RIEHL,

St. Anthony st., south side, below American House.

St. Paul, June 25, 1858--39-1f

THE CITY CHARTER.

An act to amend the Charter of the City of Stillwater,

enacted "An act to amend an act entitled 'an act

to incorporate the City of Stillwater,'

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Min-

nesota:

SECTION 1. That section one of chapter

two of an act entitled "An act to incor-

porate the City of Stillwater," and approved

March first, one thousand eight hun-

dred and fifty-six, be amended so as to

read as follows:

Sec. 1. The citizens of said city qual-

ified to vote in general elections shall an-

nually assemble and hold a town meet-

ing in said city on the first Tuesday of

April at such house, hall or room as the

city council may appoint; and notice of

the time and place of such meeting shall

be given by the city clerk by posting up

written notices thereof in three of the

most public places in said city at least

ten days prior to said meeting. And

such meeting shall be opened at nine o'-

clock A. M. and kept open until four o'-

clock P. M., for the transaction of busi-

ness.

Sec. 2. That section two of said chap-

ter two be amended so as to read as fol-

lows:

Sec. 2. There shall be chosen at the

annual town meeting a mayor, three coun-

cilmen, one city clerk, one city treasurer,

one city assessor, one city attorney, one

city physician, one city surveyor, two

justices of the peace, (the first of which

upon the ballots shall be city justice),

two constables, (the first of which upon

the ballots shall be city marshal), and

one overseer of highways (and streets)

in each ward district in the city: Pro-

vided, that justices of the peace and con-

stables shall be elected only once in two

years, except to fill vacancies; all of

which officers shall be voted for upon

one ballot; and the councilmen shall be

supervisors of the city for township pur-

poses, and upon the ballots at the election

one of them shall be designated as chair-

man. The term of office of each of said

officers shall be one year and until their

successors are elected and qualified, ex-

cept justices of the peace and constables,

who shall hold their office for two years

and until their successors are elected and

qualified.

At any town meeting the ballot-box

shall be kept open for receiving ballots

from the organization of the meeting un-

til 11 o'clock A. M., and from 2 o'clock

until 4 o'clock P. M., and may be open-

ed in the intervening time, and at all

elections a majority of all the votes cast

shall be required to constitute an election.

Sec. 3. That section three of said chap-

ter two be amended so as to read as fol-

lows:

Sec. 3. The assessor and councilmen

elected in the city, shall by virtue of

their office constitute a board of health,

and shall respectively discharge all the

duties of the board of health and super-

visors under the general laws of the State.

The city treasurer, city clerk, overseer

of highways and all the other officers of

the city shall respectively qualify in the

same manner, discharge the same duties

relative to the same, and be held liable to

the same fines, forfeitures and pen-

alties, as are prescribed for the like town

officers under the general laws of the

State. The mayor of the city shall not

receive any compensation whatever for

his services. The city attorney, physi-

cian and surveyor shall each have such

compensation as may be fixed by the

electors at the annual town meeting not

exceeding fifty dollars per annum.

Sec. 4. That said chapter two be fur-

[illegible]

WHITE LEAD,
Collier Co.,
Grover "
Pacific," N. Y.
For sale at unprecedented low prices at
CAMPBROS.

CAMPBROS.
A very large supply at a low figure.
CAMPBROS.

OYSTERS —
 1.1 Fresh Oysters, in all styles, by
 plate or can, served up at all hours, at the
 Astor House Restaurant.
Mrs. VALENTINE.
 Dec. 31, 1861—16

Notice.
OUR STORE is closed every Friday evening at sunset, and re-opened on Saturday evening.
LEVY & DANIELS.

Liquors!!
 LARGE STOCK of all kinds
 at wholesale or retail, just received and
 J. H. HANAN.
 sold by

DAVID MEAD,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
MAIN ST., STILLWATER.

[illegible]

51	19	
76	28	
10 10	3 72	1
8 51	3 13	1
7 58	2 79	1
34 55	12 69	4
11 85	4 23	1
10 47	3 85	1
17 31	6 36	2
7 76	2 82	1
13 36	4 91	1
11 13	4 09	1
26 78	9 84	3

A S H !

TEA
—AND—
RK
EY, STAPLES & HALL
Main st., Stillwat
FAIRBANKS
PATENT
SCALE

Chicago.
to buy only the genuine
-31-ly

S. DANIELS
large variety of ladies
the most fashionable styles
